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STOKING BRIGADES TO PROPAGATE CSORBA METHOD OF COAL CONSERVATION

At the recent national congress of stokers at Tatabanya, Kossuth-prize-winning Stakhanovite Istvan Csorba of the Banhida power station described his method of coal conservation. It consists of determining the optimum firing conditions of fire layer and air supply, varying with the quality of the coal and the operating charge, for each boiler. This method resulted in raising the efficiency of the boilers at the Banhida plant from 72-74 percent to a new level of 76-78 percent. Wide-scale propagation of the Csorba method will result in significant savings, since reducing the carbon dioxide content of flue gas by one percent cuts coal consumption by 5 percent. The stokers' congress pledged a saving of 50,000 tons of coal by the end of the year. A description of the Csorba method was published in a brochure to aid fulfillment of the conservation pledge.

For support and expansion of the Csorba movement, the Scientific Association of Thermic Economy resolved to create stoking technique brigades at every site at which annual coal consumption exceeds 300,000 forints. These brigades will study stoking installations, train workers, and make suggestions for greater economy in energy consumption. Brigades have already been set up at the coal power plants, and many plants have instituted and are improving methods of burning powdered coal.

The significance of the Csorba movement is emphasized by the fact that 53 percent of coal production is consumed by the coal power industry. Thus, a one-percent saving in coal consumption is equal to 100 days' production of a medium-sized mine shaft.

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